THE DAILY GAZETTE:

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Adjournment!

SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY!

Scenes in the House!

THE NEW SESSION!

Members Sworn In!

OFFICERS ELECTED!

Disputed Senatorships!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

SENATE.

REPEAL OF DUTIES ON COAL.

The question of the repeal of the duties on coal was debated until nearly five o'clock this morning, when after an executive session of an hour the Senate took recess till 10:30.

On reassembling, after discussion without action on several bills, a resolution passed tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-president of the United States, "for the eminent ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body." The resolution passed by unanimous consent.

The hour of 12 o'clock, fixed for adjournment, having arrived, the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows:

"Thanking the Senate for its approval of my official course, which you have placed on your records, I declare the third session of the Senate of the United States of the forty-first Congress adjourned without day. The time fixed for the assembling of the first session, according to law, of the forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of the Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice-President's chair to take the oath of office."

THE SENATE ORGANIZED.

In accordance with the invitation of the Vice President, organization was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office: Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Caldwell of Kansas, Cragin of New Hampshire, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Ferry of Michigan, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Kelley of Oregon, Logan of Illinois, Morrill of Maine, Robertson of South Carolina, Stevenson of Kentucky, Salisbury of Delaware, Cooper of Tennessee, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright of Iowa, Windom of Minnesota, and West of Louisiana.

THE DOUBTFUL CASES.

The names Senators-elect Alcorn of Mississippi, and Clayton of Arkansas, were not called. The Vice President stated that the name of Norris, Senator from North Carolina, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed. The name of Mr. Spencer, the wife of Alabama was reached, during the calling of the roll of the new Senators. Mr. Buckalew objected to the swearing in, and was asked to have read a memorial signed by forty-five member of the Senate and House of Delegates, of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

After considerable debate the subject was laid over till the organization of the next Congress was completed.

CONTESTED SEATS IN TEXAS AND GEORGIA.

Two sets of credentials from Senators from Texas were laid before the senate. A motion to swear in Foster Blodgett as Senator from Georgia was then offered, and the subject of contested seats was debated temporarily. At 1:15 the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

A CONGRESSIONAL STORM.

A regular storm was raised by the proposition of Mr. Garfield to adopt the amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that is exercised during the present Congress though its majority is over two-thirds. The proposition was to amend the forty-second Rule so as to provide that after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix the time to which the House will adjourn, and to lay on the table such motions not to be repealed, and that after the previous question is seconded no original motion whatever shall be entertained except a single motion to adjourn.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE and BROOKS of New York, and Mr. RANDALL and other Democrats denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, amidst great excitement. Mr. Brooks vowing that the Democrats would resist even at the hazzard of revolution.

AFTER MUCH UPROAR.

the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 64 to 62, not two thirds in the affirmative.

ANOTHER ROW.

Another scene occured when Mr. Clark of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land grant bill, which was denounced by Messrs. McNeely and Golladay. The latter charge being resented by Mr. Clark, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the parties went into the area and shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only ten affirmative votes.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

came over from the Senate with an enormous mass of amendments tacked to it, which were read.

BILL CONCURRED IN.

Mr. DAWES stated that the Committee on Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still thought that the best thing which the House could do was to concur in all the Senate amendments, which was done, and the bill went to a Conference Committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments, which was agreed to. The House adjourned until 10 A. M., having first resolved to transact no business except the necessary legislation.

WINDING UP OF BUSINESS.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M. The speaker presented several executive communications, among others a message from the President, vetoing the Railroad bill on certain claims. The members generally were in expression of weariness, consequent on the long night session. Bills of real importance, and five minutes scent in consultation on the executive messages the House took a further recess till 11 A. M. Meanwhile the members gathered in groups, holding noisy consultation over scenes of the night session and preparations for opening the next second Congress, and the galleries gradually filled up with spectators. The House resumed session at 11 A. M.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. NEGLEY called up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the investigation into the management of the National Asylum, and it was laid on the table without action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution was adopted to pay J. J. Hines, of Alabama, five hundred dollars, for contesting a seat to which he was not entitled. Unanimous consent was asked for several propositions of various kinds, Mr. Randall objected, and gave notice that he would object to everything. Business therefore came to a stand still, and the buzz of conversation became general again in the hall and galleries. After some time there was a vacant seat in the galleries. At 1:40 the Committee of the House was ordered, with a like Committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make, Congress was ready to adjourn sine die. Messrs. Mercer and Cox were appointed such committee. Mr. Garfield announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communication to make. The hour of noon arrived, when all was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Sudden clamor of the House was hushed in peaceful stillness, when the Speaker at ing the House, said:

SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*, our labors are at an end, but I delay final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course and conduct. In a deliberating body of this character a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political advocates. Beyond these I am give me the assurance that I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most grateful to me and most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this House enjoys a memorable distinction.

ALL THE STATES REPRESENTED.

It is the first in which all the States have been represented in this floor since the baleful winter that preceded the late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then, years of trial and of peace, years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding. After all, and as a result of all, the National Government is here

TO-DAY UNITED,

strong, proud, defiant and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded, and with three additional States represented on the folds of its flag. For these progress and peace the great struggle let us humbly give thanks to the God of battles and to the prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office, in declaring as I now do, that the House of Representatives of the Forty-First Congress is adjourned *sine die*.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address, and stepped down from his dais to take up his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, a unanimous expression of approval and applause broke out in the chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and long sustained. Then after a short pause, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, summoned

THE NEW HOUSE

to order, and proceeded to call the names of members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California were unrepresented, elections in those States not having yet been held. In regard to North Carolina, the Clerk stated he had been requested by Mr. Rogers, a member from the Fourth District, not to call his name, and he therefore did not do so. In regard to

MISSISSIPPI.

The Clerk stated that while the credentials were peculiar in form, owing to the fact that elections were held under the military reconstruction acts, it appeared to him they met all the substantial requirements of the law, and he therefore accepted them all.

TENNESSEE CREDENTIALS VAGUE.

In regard to Tennessee, the Clerk stated that the credentials presented differed essentially from those prescribed by members of the Forty-first Congress. They were both vague and evasive, and the changes made were not marked and especial in case a belief that they were perhaps made to produce uncertainty. He had been in doubt as to his duty concerning them, but he had finally concluded to give them this time the benefit of the doubt and accept them. The point which had been urged, that the election was not held on the day fixed by the law of Tennessee, involved a construction of the constitution and several laws of that State, and he had concluded not to rule on it. As to the Third District of

ARKANSAS,

the clerk stated that the certificate presented on its face evidence that it had not been issued within the time specified by law, nor for two months thereafter, besides there were serious doubts at that time of the right to do it. The circumstances were so suspicious that he felt compelled to reject it. He had made these explanations because he had observed that on like action on previous occasions, when unexplained, had been misunderstood. The roll having been completed, the clerk announced that two hundred and twenty-two members had answered to their names, the full representation being two hundred and forty-three.

Mr. BLAIR of Michigan then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. Agreed.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER.

Mr. BLAIR then in behalf of the Republican members of the House nominated Mr. Blaine of Maine for Speaker.

Mr. WOOD in behalf of the Democratic members, nominated Mr. Morgan of Ohio.

The clerk appointed as tellers Banks, Cook, Beck and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote; the vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. Banks as follows. Whole number of votes cast 219. Necessary to a choice 110, of which Mr. Blaine had received 126, and Morgan 93.

MR. BLAINE RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

The Clerk thereupon declared that Mr. Blaine, having a majority of the whole votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress. Mr. Blaine was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Poland and Kasson, and calling the House to order, said:

"*Gentlemen*—The Speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed an enviable position. A reelection to the position carries with it peculiar gratification, in that it implies not only approval of my past official bearing. For this great mark of your confidence, I can but return to you my profound thanks. The duties which you call upon me to discharge, Chosen by a party representing a political majority in this House, I can only hope to follow faithful allegiance to the principles and policy of that party, but he will fail below the standard of the requirements of his station, if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which have been established to minister to successful working of our grand system of government depends in a large measure on the vigilance and activity of the minority, and the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects, is that which results from the most thoroughly equipped and watchful, and well nigh balanced in number. The 43d Congress meets at a period of exceptional prosperity and happiness throughout the land, under a wise administration of the national government, peace reigns in all our borders, and our old misunderstanding with any foreign government is, we may hope at this moment, in process of honorable, continued, lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at a time so fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country.

I trust, gentlemen, that in the future, then, course may be free from personal asperity, believing that all our labors will eventuate in public good, and that we shall be sworn unto Him without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain. I am now ready to proceed with further organization of the House, and the first step thereto I will myself take the oath required by the Constitution and laws." General applause.

OATH ADMINISTERED.

Mr. DAWES, as senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath to Mr. Blaine, who then proceeded to administer the oath to members of from the New England States, who arranged themselves in front of the desk in the area in front of the Clerk's desk and took the oath with uplifted hands. They were followed by the members from the Middle States and New Jersey; they by the members from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland and so on. Two Senators from the Southern States took the modified oath.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to swearing in of Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, as being disqualified from holding office.

Mr. KERR objected to swearing in the Tennessee members, on the ground that the election law of Tennessee had been repealed, and that they were elected without the sanction of law. He presented a protest from the citizens of Tennessee and explained that Tennessee Legislature had by one sweeping measure repealed all the acts of previous Legislature, including the election law.

Mr. BRIGHAM moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in and that the protest be referred to the committee on elections. The motion was agreed to, and they were sworn in, three of them having been elected in 1867 and five the modified oath of 1868.

Mr. HILL stated the grounds of his objection to swearing in the Mississippi members. Their credentials presented no prima facie evidence of right to the seat.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that if these men could be elected to occupy their seats for three years and three months, they might as well be elected for twenty years or for a life time.

Mr. KERR assented to that proposition and said that the attempt to elect them for two Congresses, was made for the purpose of preventing and forestalling a legitimate reelection by the people of new representatives in the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. BRIGHAM moved that the Mississippi representatives be sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Brigham's motion was agreed to and the Mississippi members were accordingly sworn in, and their credentials referred. This completed the organization of the House.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment *sine die* on Wednesday next, 8th March, at 12 o'clock.

The resolution was agreed to without the yeas and nays, 147 to 17.

Mr. KELLY called up the case of Mr. Waddell of North Carolina, whose swearing in Maynard had objected. He moved that Mr. Waddell be sworn in. The motion was agreed to, and the modified oath was administered to Mr. Waddell.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats, a proceeding attended with the usual hilarity and confusion. Mr. Lewis being permitted through courtesy to draw for his seat before drawing, and then at 4:30 the House adjourned until Tuesday.

NEBRASKA.

The Impeachment Case. Sioux Indian Outrages.

OMAHA, March 4.—The impeachment of Gillespie, State Auditor, was partially upon the evidence of Governor Butler. One charge against Gillespie is that he opened the following bid of the Omaha *Herald*, and gave the figures therein to the Omaha *Republican*. The articles of impeachment against Governor Butler were read before the Senate to-day, and he was ordered to appear before the bar of the Senate for trial. It is stated that an armed band of militia has been organized at the Capital for ninety days' service for the purpose of assisting Governor Butler in maintaining his office.

Fort Benton reports two men killed by Sioux Indians near there.

UTAH.

New Gold Mines. Great Excitement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—There is great excitement at Ogden four miles from Salt Lake City concerning the gold placer diggings discovered there. Several nuggets have been found and claims are rapidly being taken up. Business is neglected and there is a general stampede for the ground.

A letter to-day from a reliable party in Ogden says that good placer diggings have been struck there and claims located for miles. All is excitement. The smelting works of three miners are also running successfully. There is considerable snow in the mountains, which prevents prospecting.

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Water Works for Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, March 4.—A number of gentlemen having large property interests in this city are about to apply to the Common Council for a charter to build water works on the Holly plan. It is believed that the charter will be granted and the works will be commenced in a few weeks. The proposed capital stock is $250,000 dollars.

MT. CARMEL.

Coal Troubles. A Man Murdered.

MT. CARMEL, PA., March 4.—A man named Hoffman, who was working outside the Workingmen's Union, was shot in his bed last night, and the end of the house afterward blown out with powder.

NEW YORK CITY.

Financial News. Slander Suit. Death of Walter Brown, the Oarsman. Statue to "Boss" Tweed. Yacht Excursion. Trade Mark Forgery. Coal Panic Ended. Astor House Insolvent. Wall Street Defalcation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 4, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

The *World's* financial article notices that the Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount one-half per cent, and says: The cotton markets are in a state of demoralization bordering on panic. The advance in the rate of discount is a precautionary measure, in the event of sudden and great withdrawals of money from the London market, where it has been deposited for safety by persons on the continent of Europe during the war. A decline in the price, and a tendency to a panic in the cotton market in Liverpool and New York, are caused by notification of loans to be returned by speculators who are overloaded with cotton. It is stated that the Greek merchants in Europe are carrying a heavy load of cotton, and there is no doubt they will be forced to sell and realize, from this action of the bank. The writer continues: The power of the Bank of England to crush these most gigantic speculations has been frequently illustrated in the past, and cites how the Bank crushed the Greek speculation in grain not many years ago, and the financial crisis which resulted therefrom. There is no doubt but that the Bank of England has commenced its policy of contraction in its accommodations to all foreign firms and speculators who are likely to weaken its reserve of coin. There was a more active demand for foreign bills of exchange on the New York market yesterday, owing to telegrams from firms in Europe to their correspondents here for remittances to strengthen themselves against eventualities. The decline in the price of cotton within the last twenty-four hours is equal to nine million dollars loss on the entire cotton crop of the South.

SLANDER SUIT.

A suit has been brought in the New Jersey Supreme Court against the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, for slander, by George Watts, who was arrested some time since on a charge of giving short weight in coal. Shortly before and after the arrest the *Journal* gave several accounts of what purported to be frauds of the Wyoming and Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and Watts is the head of the Company. Damages are laid at $10,000.

A DEFALCATION FIRM.

Wall and Broad streets were considerably excited to-day over the discovery that Albert Trunk & Bro. had turned out to be defaulters. Yesterday they failed to make good their bank account, but the affair was not generally known until to-day. The amount of their default is about $100,000. The Union Bank and one or two of the largest bankers and brokers are the heaviest losers.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Ocean Queen left this port to-day with three hundred and seventy-five colonists for Lower California. They are taken out by the Lower California Company to mine and pack moss for exportation to China and England, to be used for dyeing.

DEATH OF BROWN, THE OARSMAN.

Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother in New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday, from enlargement of the heart complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boat house at Boston, a few weeks ago.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Subscriptions to the French Fund amount to $118,000.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1871.

COAL PANIC ENDED.

The coal panic in this city has fully ended. The opening of navigation on the Hudson and connecting canals renders available a supply sufficient to last till the spring season.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Chicago, entered upon his duties as Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, to-day.

THE ASTOR HOUSE PROPRIETORS INSOLVENT.

The creditors of C. H. Stetson's Sons, proprietors of the Astor House, yesterday agreed to accept Stetson's proposal to pay twenty per cent. of their claims in cash, and the rest at the close of each year for four years. The liabilities amount to nearly $3,000, and it is estimated that the house cannot earn more than $75,000 per year.

TRADE MARK FORGED.

Samuel Crumbo, a well-known printer of this city, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday for printing a forged label of Coleman's mustard trade mark. A civil suit was previously pending against him for the same offence, and in which he had given bail in $5,000 to discontinue the business. The genuine trade mark is the property of English merchants.

THE TWEED STATUE.

Subscriptions for the Tweed statue will open to-morrow, and it is expected the entire amount necessary, $30,000, will be contributed during the month.

EXCURSION.

George L. Lorillard's yacht, Enchantress, leaves to-morrow for a five months' cruise to Madeira, Cowes, and thence up the Mediterranean.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 4.—River thirty-three feet six inches; fallen two feet six inches; bridge space sixty-eight feet six inches. Arrived—P. W. Strader from New Orleans, Minnesota from Memphis; Bermuda from Evansville; W. T. Curtiss from Pittsburgh. Departed—Emma Floyd for Nashville; Bermuda for Evansville; Alice Dean for Memphis; Mollie Ebert for New Orleans; Ad. S. Turner for New Orleans. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 4.—Potomac, from Cincinnati to New Orleans at 9 p. m.; Sam J. Hale, from Cincinnati, to Memphis, at 11 a. m.; Marble City, from Vicksburg to Cincinnati, at 9 p. m.; Silver Moon from Memphis, to Cincinnati, at 2 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 5 p. m.; Dick Fulton, St. Louis packet, at 7 p. m.; Belle of Louisville, at 3 p. m.; Boaz, from New Orleans, to Louisville, at 6 p. m.; Susie Silver, from Louisville, at 9 p. m.; Tom Reese, from Hamilton, from Caledonia, to St. Louis, at 7 p. m.; Wauanita, from Pittsburgh, to New Orleans, at 9 p. m.; City of Chester, from Memphis, to St. Louis.; Minnie, from Arkansas River, to St. Louis, at 3 p. m.; Tom Reese, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, at 7 p. m. Departed—Memphis, from St. Louis, at 7 p. m. The river rose five inches. Weather clear. Mercury 52.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River falling slowly 13 feet in Indiana chute, 12 feet above the rocks and 7 under the bridge. Clear and cool. The wharf is lively. Arrived—C. R. Church from Memphis; Cincinnati, from Cincinnati; Emperor for St. Louis. R. C. Grag for Arkansas River. Shannon for Pittsburgh. The Mary Houston from New Orleans to-morrow. C. R. Church taken down a barge for the Honston & Galveston Navigating Company.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Peninah from New Orleans and Ouchita river; Rob Roy from Keokuk; Bangor from Quincy; St. Lake from Lexington; Rose Hambleton from Hamilton river; City of Pekin from Peoria; Columbia from Arkansas river; Lockwood, Red river; St. Joseph from Memphis; Belle of Louisville, from Cincinnati; Henry Ames and Mohawk and barges from New Orleans; Rock Island from Rock Island; Alice Dean from Memphis; Indiana from Davenport; City of Vicksburg from Vicksburg; Belle and barges from Pittsburgh. Departed—Liberty, for Illinois river; Mourning Maynard had objected. He moved that Mr. Waddell be sworn in. The motion was agreed to, and the modified oath was administered to Mr. Waddell.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Encouraging News

THE GERMANS GONE!

The City Uninjured!

GERMANS WELL BEHAVED!

The Papers Reappear!

REVENGE THREATENED!

Paris Bides Her Time!

OUTWARD CALMNESS!

Open Air Meetings!

TROUBLE FEARED!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS ACTUALLY EVACUATED.

LONDON, March 4.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, in accordance with the terms of the Convention.

FRENCH TROOPS DISBANDED.

A dispatch from Havre, of the 3d inst., says that the Mobiles and National Garde have disbanded, and that the trenches around the town are being filled up.

GREAT JOY AND PEACE.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Amiens dated Friday night says: Great joy and enthusiasm at the announcement of the conclusion of peace, has been manifested at the adjournment of the Assembly. The German corps. The French commandant has requested the German General in command, to give him notice before the German troops also two cannon to reserve the public peace, as the workmen intend making a riotous demonstration. When the German troops have evacuated the place. No more requisitions have been issued upon the inahbitants, and many German officers decline to dine at houses upon which they were billeted, unless they are invited by their hosts, because they have not the means of paying for what they contracted the attention of the French. Next came a crowd of princes and some dragoons, then the Government of Jagers, guard and Prussian artillery.

ARRANGEMENTS AFTER THE FINAL TREATY.

PARIS, March 5.—It is expected that as soon as definite negotiations for the treaty of peace commence, probably about the 15th or 15th inst., the government will stand ready to pay five hundred million francs on account of the first instalment of the loan from the proximity of the German troops. Regiments of the line will quit the capital and be replaced by the Republican Guard, who will form a provisional corps.

DECLINE IN SECURITIES.

CAIRO, March 5.—Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans at 10 p. m., Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis at 10 p. m., Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet at 2 a. m., Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis at 2 p. m., Belle, St. Louis to Pittsburgh at 2 p. m., Charleston, Cairo to St. Louis at 6 p. m., J. H. Bigley, Pittsburgh to New Orleans at 6 a. m., Cowan, New Orleans to Pittsburgh at 7 p. M. City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg at 7 p. m., Mary Forsyth, New Orleans to St. Louis at 3 p. m., Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas River at 3 p. m., St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis at 3 p. m., Alameda, St. Louis to Memphis at 3 p. m., R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Shrevepot at 5 p. m. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 45 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Bon Accord and Gen. Anderson from Mound City, Arapahoe, from Memphis, Sam Gaty from Pittsburgh, Ironsides and Sam Brown from Cairo, Rover, from Pittsburgh, City of Chester, from Memphis, Marble City from Vicksburg, Andy J. Jonson, from Keokuk, Jennie Bodman, from Red River, Florence, from Illinois River, Anna, from Cincinnati, Lt. Lake, from Lexington. Departed—Andy Johnson from Keokuk. River falling pretty fast. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The river is falling rapidly. It has falling three feet in the past twenty-four hours. Ten feet in Indiana chute, nine feet on the rocks. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—S. Turner, Mollie Ebert, Alice Dean, from Cincinnati, Caliber and Barges from St. Louis. Departed—C. R. Church, S. Turner, Rover, from New Orleans, Alice Dean from Memphis. Caliber and barges from Pittsburgh. The flags of boats at this port are at half mast to-day in respect to the memory of Capt. Sherwood.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—River thirty feet fallen three feet six inches. Seventy-two feet under the bridge. Arrived—Shannon from New Orleans, Armadillo from Evansville. Clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, March 5.—Up—La Barge at 12 M. Down—Chas. Bodman at 11 last night; Pauline Carroll at 12 M; Katie at 1 P. M. River rising; weather warm and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Clear, mercury seventy deg. River rising; it is now three feet over the Little Rock. Roland from New Orleans for and Madison. Arrived—Sam Hale from Cincinnati. Departed—James Howard, Wauanita for New Orleans; Julia for St. Louis.

MARINE NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, March 4.—The ship Caliph and a cargo of teas arrived at this port yesterday from Foo Chow, China, in eighty-five days, by way of Cape of Good Hope. The average of similar voyage is four days.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Arrived—steamship Rhein, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The steamship Calabria, Colorado, and Abyssinia from New York arrived to-day.

the rich. *La Verite* demands that the merchants in good standing be granted an additional delay of one month in payment of their commercial bills. The *Press* protests against the continued occupation of the suburbs of Paris. The forts on the left bank of the Seine will be delivered to the French in a few days. One division of the Army of the Loire will shortly reinforce the garrison of Paris.

GERMANS ALL GONE.

Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at ten o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe amid the profound silence of a few spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete. The German Emperor afterwards reviewed a hundred thousand men in the Bois de Boulogne. The Prussian

LEADERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

at the coldness and implacable attitude of the Parisians.

PAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION.

Several papers resumed publication to-day. They are unanimous in their opinion that the impression produced by the preliminary terms of peace is very bad. They declare that

NO PEACE IS REAL

when obtained under such duress, but they recommend calmness and concord as a means of making the country great and prosperous. The authorities are preparing to disband the Mobile Guards in Paris.

THE CITY IS QUIET TO-DAY.

A number of persons supposed to be spies have been arrested by the people, and several women seen talking with Prussians in the Champs Elysees were severely handled.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

are held day and night in the Place de la Bastille, but no scenes of violence are reported.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

in a proclamation, congratulates the inhabitants on their attitude during the occupation.

The first returning party of French prisoners are expected here to-morrow.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor will return to Berlin in about eight days.

GENERAL CHARLES

has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation in France. His headquarters will be at Rheims.

NO TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH GERMANY.

M. Thiers declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is necessary for France to imitate the example of the United States and restore equilibrium by high tariffs.

BERLIN ILLUMINATED.

Berlin is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Empress and Princess drove through the streets and were received with great enthusiasm.

NATIONAL GUARD RESTIVE.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—All is quiet at present, but the National Guard is becoming rather troublesome. French prisoners are returning.

REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

AMIENS, March 4, 10 P. M.—Last night's information was of a revolution in Paris. The news was communicated by Von Moltke and the Germans, who were ordered to let pass the trains containing French troops. Nobody, it seems, can get out of the city, and there is greatanxiety here.

ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE ILL.

Mr. Gladstone is ill, and retired early today from the House of Commons.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Dicks gave notice of a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to holding the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince Gortschakoff.

GERMANS ALL GONE.

A discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the government, particularly as regards South Africa.

LORD LYONS CENSURED.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons on Friday night, Sir Robert Peel stigmatized Lord Lyons' course as ungenerous and unfriendly to the Bonapartists in Paris during the siege, when he was entreated by the French government to remain.

WASHBURN EXTOLLED.

He extolled the courageous devotion of Mr. Washburn the American Minister. Viscount Enfield and Mr. Gladstone defended Lord Lyons.

CABINET CHANGES.

No official confirmation of the recently reported changes in the Cabinet has been made public.

CHIEF OF ADMIRALTY.

The *Times* referring to the condition of Mr. Childers' health, says it is hoped it will allow him to resume his place at the head of the Admiralty Board within twelve months.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The annual boat race between universities Cambridge and Oxford will take place on the first of April.

ABOUT NAPOLEON.

From preparations making at Chiselhurst, it is believed Napoleon will rejoin the Empress there and remain some time in England.

BELGIUM.

RELEASE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—Col. Mallon has arrived here to arrange for the release of French soldiers in Belgium.

PEACE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

The government has received official notification of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace.

THE KING OF WIRTEMBURG

has returned from Versailles.

ITALY.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

FLORENCE, March 4.—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce with the United States of America has been signed. The Minister of War will ask Parliament for a credit for the manufacture of arms and construction of defensive works.

SWITZERLAND.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY TO RETURN.

BERNE, March 4.—The Federal Council has arranged with the French government, to return the soldiers of Bourbaki's army. They will commence to move into France on Wednesday and the transfer of the entire army will take place in ten days time.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

It is rumored that Napoleon is negotiating for an estate in Bohemia, where he will reside.

Prince Frederick Charles drove into Paris on Thursday. It was reported that the Emperor William also visited the city.

Victor Emmanuel has written to the Emperor William, expressing his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms imposed upon France, especially in regard to territory.

The German forces have received orders to withdraw behind the line of the Seine.

The statement that the partial character of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace by intervention of England is untrue. England's influence was exercised wholly on the question of war indemnity.

The report that intrigues are being actively prosecuted for the restoration of Bonapartism in France, is discredited. The people are patiently and confidently awaits the popular decision, and abstains from all efforts to influence.

The German officers of the forces which occupied Paris, are chagrined at their inability to obtain souvenirs of their stay.

A restaurant on the Champ Elysees has since been gutted by the people for receiving and entertaining Germans.

BREST, March 5.—A cattle plague is raging in the Valley of Landenean with such violence that five hundred men are engaged in burying the animals, &c.

It is reported that Holland proposes a convention to define "contraband of war."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 4, 11:20 A. M.—Consols, 91¼ money, 91¼@91⅝ on accounts. American securities firm: 6's, 92½; 65's, old 92½; 65's, 1868, 93¼; 65's, 1867, 93¼; Erie, 19; Illinois, 109½; Western, 93½.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—Bonds opened at 90¾ for 5-20's. Five-twenties 87½ for cash.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull, tending down; uplands barely 7¾@7¾d; Orleans 7¾@7¾d; sales of 8,000 bales to speculators and export; stock afloat 500,000 bales, American 350,000. Red western wheat 10s@10s 2d.

LONDON, March 4, 2:30 P. M.—Securities are easier 92⅜, 92¾; 65's, 92; 67's 91.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—2:30 P. M.—Cotton dull, tending down; uplands 7¾@7¾; sales of 7,000 bales. Beef 117s 6d.

LONDON, March 4.—2:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum 17s@17s 6d.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Cincinnati *Morning Leader* has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

The United States frigate Worcester, with a cargo of provisions for the French, is going to sail from Boston at two o'clock yesterday.

C. C. King, charged with obtaining $8,200 in gold by a forged check on Brewster, Sweet & Co., brokers, of Boston, has been arrested in Alabama.

The State fair buildings at New Orleans were burnt yesterday. Loss $100,000, since $50,000. Powers statue of Washington, belonging to the State, was destroyed.

The news of the passage of the bill for the high bridge over the Ohio below New Orleans, and Cincinnati, produced great satisfaction. A private dispatch containing the intelligence, was read on Change and loudly applauded.

The committee appointed by the joint meeting of the Republican county committees, at the Court House ago, hurried to-day an address to rank and file of the party, urging hearty co-operation and united effort in the future.

The managing committee of the Arkansas impeachment case report that owing to their unsuccessful efforts to obtain evidence, they have been unable to prepare particular articles of impeachment against Gov. Clayton.

On Saturday Gov. Clayton sent a message to the Senate declining the Senatorship, on the ground that the interests of the Republican party would suffer if he were, by retiring to place the executive in the bands of the present Lieutenant Governor.

Coal Shipments.

The following towboats will leave for Louisville to-day:

Panther,	6 boats	1 fuel boat	120,000
J. A. Fisher,	4 boats	2 "	118,000
Veteran No. 2,	2 "	2 barges	55,000
James Gilmore,	2 "		120,000
Sam Clark 12 barges			144,000
Total			637,000

East Liberty Stock Yards.

During the week ending Saturday last there were sold at the East Liberty stock yards one hundred and eight car loads, 2,160 cattle; thirty-eight car loads, 608 horses; ten car loads, 160 mules; eighty

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Ninth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾@111.

THE title of the "South Pacific Railroad," has been changed to the "Texas Pacific Railroad." The bill has passed both Houses, and will be signed immediately by the President.

IT is asserted that the present Congress will urge the discontinuance of the *Congressional Globe*. The argument is that it is very expensive and of no use to anybody. We do not believe that *Congress* will take any such step.

THE National Free Trade League of Brooklyn tried to call a mass meeting on Friday evening. About forty persons constituted the "mass," and there were no speakers. Whereupon the meeting adjourned. Brooklyn evidently is a bad place for Free Trade mass meetings.

THE GERMANS have marched out of Paris, leaving the city to its own humility and mortification. The occupation was accompanied by no pillaging on the part of the victorious soldiers, and aside from the infliction of the wound on French pride, Paris was none the worse for the occupation.

HENRY D. COOKE having declined the appointment of Governor of the District of Columbia, it is thought that Hon A. G. Riddle will be the next choice. Mr. Riddle was formerly a member of Congress, and is at present, one of the most able and intelligent advocates of the Washington bar.

AS ONE of the results arising from the Ku Klux outrages, we refer to the discontinuance of the mails on the Louisville & Frankfort Railway. Other States can, by adopting the same measures of murdering and plundering mail agents, probably get the mails discontinued from other routes.

ARKANSAS is becoming rational, and from present appearances the difficulties in that State will be adjusted without any really serious measures being taken. The late vote in the House indicated a compromise, and we now learn that the Impeaching Committee report that they have been unable to obtain any evidence. We suppose this will end the farce.

ENGLAND is consoling herself with the idea, that if she has not carried out her threats in connection with the Eastern Conference, she has at least proved her great moral courage by her non-intervention policy between Prussia and France. It will trouble the world to find either moral, or physical courage, in the *character* of non-intervention policy England assumed with regard to the Franco-Prussian war.

WE have at last ascertained just what is, and what is not to be, expected from the Pacific Railroad, with reference to the payment of the interest on its bonds. One half of the government freights will be applied to the payment of this interest, while the other half is to be paid by the government to the railroad to be used for carrying on business. Surely the Pacific Railroad Company has no cause to complain of the want of liberality on the part of Congress.

AS A pleasant little reminder of the possibilities connected with the annexation of San Domingo, we are informed that Hayti has lately purchased in England and Belgium, fifty thousand Snider guns and other small arms, together with heavy steel guns, for coast defences, etc. For what purpose these have been purchased has not positively been ascertained, though we shall probably be informed shortly after, if not before, the report of the San Domingo Commission.

WE have received the initial number of the *Golden Age*, Theodore Tilton's new journal. The prospectus is furnished from the pens of Horace Greeley, and the editor, and it promises a live, fearless, unbiased journal, devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in church, state, society, literature, art and moral reform. It is a well arranged and beautifully printed sheet and the copy before us is brim-ful of spirited and spicy writings on a variety of subjects. The *Independent* must look to its laurels else this new and formidable rival will supplant it in the estimation of the people. We wish Mr. Tilton all the success his business energy and literary ability warrant in this new undertaking in the journalistic world.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY in the House has put itself once more fairly and squarely on the record. Those who believe that the great heart of Republicanism beats less firmly in accord with its principles, have only to read the resolution offered by Mr. Townsend from the Committee on Labor and Education, to satisfy themselves of their error. It acquits Major General Howard of the charges preferred against him, and declares they were groundless and causeless. It supports the policy pursued by the United States in reference to the freedmen, in extending to them civil and political equality. This has the ring of true Republicanism. There are no half-way measures about it, and the vote upon it, is encouraging to the whole Union. The resolution was passed under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 134 yeas to 52 nays.

THAT MOST TERRIBLE of all scourges, the small-pox, prevails to an alarming extent in New York city and other eastern places. It is of a very malignant and fatal type, an unusually large percentage of those afflicted dying. In view of its prevalence elsewhere in our country, and as we are about entering into the season when the system is peculiarly liable to contract the loathsome disease, it would be prudent on the part of our people to take all precautionary measures to avoid the prevalence of the foul pestilence in this locality. Those who have not been vaccinated should attend to it at once, and, indeed, revaccination every seven years, it is held by distinguished authorities on the subject, is necessary to secure anything like absolute immunity from the plague. Cleanliness, too, is a great preventive of it, as well as most other diseases. We do not know of any cases of small pox in our neighborhood, but it can accomplish no harm for our people to take wise sanitary precautions against the malady even before it may appear among them.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES seems to be as capable of second thought as is individual life. Mr. Conner, Representative from Texas, had voted to him two thousand dollars for expenses incurred in defending his right to a seat. What congratulations passed on the occasion, may be better imagined than described. But in the afternoon "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," while the House reconsidered the vote of the morning, and declined donating the sum of two thousand dollars. What congratulations passed on that occasion, may also be supplied by imagination. And the reconsideration was right. There has been entirely too much money squandered over those contested seats, and if those fees are kept up, contesting elections will become a regular public profession. They hold out an inducement to contest, whereas just the reverse plan should be adopted.

HON. WILLARD SAULSBURY, SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

The late session of Congress could not possibly expire without a sublime effort on the part of this constitutional-loving law-abiding Democrat. He would wind up his services with a period, as well as a prediction. He has studied the art of last impressions, and frowningly bows himself out of Congress with dire threats of blood and slaughter. True, there is not the slightest occasion for it, and the effort partakes largely of comedy, but the Hon. Willard cares not a whit for that—perhaps is not in a condition to be aware of the fact. He says, "He would now serve a notice on the dominant party—nay, if the Democrats by a fair vote elected their nominee for President, they intended to inaugurate him if they had to wade knee-deep in blood."

The Republican party should certainly be thankful to the Hon. Willard for this caution. It will place them on their guard. They know now just how far they dare go, and what will be the consequences. Just how deep the Democrats will wade in blood, and where their wading will cease. But while the Republican party may possibly return thanks for the Hon. Willard's kindness, there will still creep over their minds the idea, that the Hon. Willard has some how got on the wrong side. Our recollection is that it was not James Buchanan, a Democrat, whose inauguration was protected by United States troops, but that it was Abraham Lincoln, a Republican President. Our recollection is, that there was no effort made to destroy the Union when a Democrat was made President, but that it was the Democracy who endeavored to disrupt the government when a Republican was made President. We may be wrong in this matter, but we would recommend, or at least suggest to the Hon. Willard, that he is on the wrong side That Republicanism means obedience to the laws, and loyalty to the government, while Democracy means revolution. But perhaps the Hon. Willard may have unintentionally left out one or two words, and meant to say that the Democrats intended to inaugurate their next nominee, whether elected or not. This would place the Hon. Willard on the side we have hitherto thought he belonged.

THE INCOME BILL.

Lately we referred to the defeat of the Income Tax Bill, and we desire now to call attention to the position the bill occupied. We have termed it a defeat of the bill, because although the vote was not on its repeal, it was a direct vote on the bill itself. Our readers will remember that some days since, an effort was made to go into Committee of the whole, in which General Negley voted against the motion. For this vote he was called to account by Democratic journals and their allies, and when it was ascertained that one vote would have carried the motion, our member was charged with defeating the bill. The calculation was one easily made. There were one hundred and four votes in favor of going into Committee of the Whole, and one hundred and five votes against it. Had Mr. Negley voted in favor of the motion, the vote would then have been one hundred and five to the motion, and it would have carried.

But suppose it had carried, what then? Would the income bill have been repealed by that vote? Every one knows that such is not the fact. All that would have been accomplished was, that the House would have gone into Committee of the Whole, and had the income bill been reached in its regular order on the calendar, it would have been defeated. The vote to go into Committee of the Whole did not show any desire to pass the Income Bill. Those who make this assertion do so for the purpose of raising capital to the detriment of General Negley. They know perfectly well that there were many reasons for that vote, entirely separate and distinct from any connection with the bill whatever. On the calendar, far ahead of the Income Bill, there were bills for the reduction of duties. These bills were the objects aimed at by those voting to go into Committee of the Whole. The little Income Bill, standing down at the foot of the calendar, with seventeen grave subjects for discussion ahead of it, was to be the lever by which the House should be forced into such Committee; but this accomplished, then the tax bill would have been thrust aside by a large majority. The friends of what are called certain reforms in the reduction of certain duties were playing this game along with Free Trade Democrats, and that will account for the vote being so nearly equal.

General Negley, however, believed that he fully understood the game that was being played and voted against the motion. He inquired of Mr. Stiles (Democrat) if the vote was a test on the Income Bill, and of course Stiles (Democrat) replied that it was.

In this way the matter stood until Thursday, when those in favor of the repeal of the Income Tax, made a direct effort to pass the bill. In this instance that effort was *direct*, and we regard the defeat of the motion as an actual defeat of the bill. It was a test question and involved nothing but the bill itself, and every member favorable to repeal voted for it. But we find that the vote does not carry out the assertion of Mr. Stiles (Democrat). Instead of being one hundred and four to one hundred and five it is only ninety-one to one hundred and sixteen. Yet the motion made on Thursday was to suspend the rules and *pass the Income Bill*.

We refer to this matter again, because our member has been so malignantly persecuted since his late election, that having done his full and entire duty in the premises, as we believe, we regard a defence, as due to him in every movement he has made for the repeal of the Income tax. It is easy to malign and misrepresent, so easy that the slightest error can be magnified into a giant fraud. But we do not believe that General Negley erred in his vote against going into Committee of the whole. We believed he has shown his sound judgment in not risking the passage of reform measures, for the little bait thrown out, which he well knew was simply a trick. We regard the bill, however, as positively defeated, and agree with Mr. Hooper in saying, that a motion to go into committee of the whole after such a test vote, would only be a way opened, for the evident majority against repeal, to kill the bill in fact, as they had already done in effect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, have long been pre-eminent in the "Book Trade," for the large number of valuable works published by them. The list of publications this season of the year is not quite as large as at other periods, but some of the more recent are quite valuable. Among this class we name Professor Comfort's "German Reader," a work of very decided merit, and one, too, which entitles the gifted author to rank high in literary circles. The selections are good, and with especial reference to Germany, and from modern authors. The notes evince good judgment, and the German-English Vocabulary is invaluable. The work is a real addition as a text-book. This volume, and Abbott's "Louis the Fourteenth," and "Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice," by W. J. Rolfe, were also received from the publisher through S. A. Clarke & Co., of this city. The first is written in the happy vein of Mrs. Abbott, in which the eventful career of the French King is graphically sketched. It reads like romance. Prof. Rolfe has performed valuable service in preparing Shakespeare's Comedy of the Merchant of Venice. The notes add much value to the work.

THE OTHER LIFE. By W. H. Holcombe, author of "Our Children in Heaven," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

The excellent spirit in which Dr. Holcombe presents his peculiar views of the "Other Life" is worthy of praise. However much we may think differently of the questions discussed in this volume, there is a plausibility about the style which commends itself to the reader. Throughout the entire work the excellencies of Swedenborgism are brought to the surface. His views are novel, but we believe they are in hearty accord with that system of faith. The work is written in a fine spirit.

DOLORES: A Tale of Maine and Italy. By Rudolph Lenhart, A. M. Published Ernst Luft, Pittsburgh.

Prof. Leonhart is the author of several works, and is well known in this city as a talented writer. This late production of his pen is much admired by his friends, and will not detract from the reputation he has acquired as writer of romance. The plot and principal characters will impress the reader favorably and doubtless his circle of admirers will be much increased thereby.

A TEXT BOOK OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By George F. Barker, M. D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale College. Published by Charles E. Chatfield, & Co., New Haven, Connecticut.

Prof. Barker's lectures recently at Library Hall, very conclusively demonstrate his ability to present this study in book form. The first part is an elementary treatise upon Theoretical Chemistry, and the second contains the facts of Inorganic Chemistry. It is prepared up to the advanced views of this science, and is worthy of the highest commendation. The Professor is a bold thinker, and presents a type of originality which makes the study a delightful one. For popular reading as well as a students text book, it is worthy of commendation.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This publication in its sumptous binding, makes an elegant ornament for the centre table. From the first, it has maintained a high tone in its departments of literature, science and art, and is conducted throughout with signal ability. The illustrations and typography are faultless the former are especially attractive. The sketches of American scenery are an interesting feature, and no doubt universally appreciated by American readers. It is published weekly, containing 28 pages with fragrant supplements brim-full of delightful reading, and well illustrated

THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY. Part 3 General Synthesis. Part 4, Special Synthesis. By Herbet Spencer. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The system of Philosophy by this profound scholar possess rare attractions to the educated, as it deals with the great principles embodied in a masterly manner. The work is divided into four parts, paper cover making three seperate volumes. This volume contains the third and fourth parts in which general and special synthesis is discussed, the last part being a very able explanation of the question.

PHYSICAL LIFE OF MAN AND WOMAN. By P. Henry Charvasse, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Published by the National Publishing Company, Cincinnati.

Works of this character are multiplying, an evidence that people do not regard information on delicate subjects improper. Too many writers, however, in presenting the principles and rules to govern physical life, aim to treat in a sensational nature, instead of impressing the reader with the importance and responsibility of observing faithfully the laws of our being. This volume is of a practical type, and gives suitable advice to both sexes, which cannot fail to be useful if properly observed. It should only be placed in the hands of those who are honestly seeking instruction and light, in regard to laws which govern human life.

COGGINS & COLDS, By W. W. Hall, M. D. Patented by Hind & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The author of this work is widely known, especially as the editor of a popular musical monthly and more recently by the publication of Health by Good Living, "Health and Disease," and "Sleep; or the Hygiene of the Night." The Doctor's style is direct, severely plain and practical, and as might be expected, his views are of a type indicating a channel of specialities in a medical practice of every day life. Aside from this fact, this work contains information of great value, both how to avoid certain diseases, and remedies to cure them in their incipient stages. We would advise persons seeking information relative to diseases of the throat and chest to read this work.

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS, 2 vols. By Henry William Herbert. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

This is an old favorite reproduced in handsome form, and a work of great popularity among sportsmen and the general reader. The "Sporting Times and Characters," are invested with a charm of character, instructive, and yet full of graphic descriptions. Herbert was regarded as the best sporting writer of his time, and was a man of education and culture. Some of his best productions are in these two volumes—"My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," "Warrick Woodlands, and "The Quorudon Hunting ground." The illustrations add to the interest of the work.

TALKS WITH A PHILOSOPHER on the Ways of God to Man. By the author of "Talks with a Child on the Beatitudes." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

While this little volume inculcates views which most persons will admire, and can scarcely resist, there underlies a vein of thought, which will cause dissent in the minds of many. The sweet spirit breathed throughout the work cannot fail to attract readers, if it fails to convince them of its utterances on divine things.

THE YOUNG PIONEER OF THE NORTHWEST.—By Dr. C. H. Pearson, author of the "Cabin on the Prairie," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is the fifth and last volume of the "Frontier Scenes" and like the preceding is a work of much interest and instruction, especially to young men. It gives a picture of life in the West, full of thrilling scenes, and while there is a semblance to the sensational, it is life-like and natural in its descriptions.

SERGEANT ATKINS. A Tale of Adventure. Founded on Fact. By an Officer of the U. S. Army. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In this tale of adventure, we have all the features of a thrilling romance. It reveals the peculiar habits and customs of savage life, and presents phases in the contest for supremacy over the natives of the forest, that are as interesting as graphic. The writer evidently designs to give the true character and customs of the North American Indians, and of the treatment awarded to them by the whites. The story is full of incident and vivacity.

ANTI-JANUS. An Historico-Theological Criticism of the Letter, "The Pope and the Council," by Janus. By Dr. Hergenrother, of Wurzburg. Translated from the German by J. B. Robertson, Esq., Professor in Catholic University, Dublin, Ireland. Published by W. H. Kelly, Dublin. For sale by James B. Dodge, 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The distinguished author of this work, by invitation of Pope Pius IX., took part in the preparatory work that preceded the Ecumenical Council. As a writer and theologian, he stands high in literary as well as Catholic circles. When this reply was written, to meet the principles announced by Janus, the doctrine of Papal Infallibility was not defined as a dogma. The main design of the work, besides a defence of the Holy See, is the refutation of alleged historical misrepresentations and calumnies against the Papacy. The work is a mass of facts bearing upon the doctrine of "Papal Infallibility," the "Primacy and Papacy," a "Glance at Councils," the "Popedom in History," and the "Church, the Dogma, and the New Council." It is not necessary to pronounce upon the views taken by this able scholar, but simply to name his scholarly researches and the weight of historical evidence adduced in support of his defence of the grave questions in hand. As a work of history, it is valuable to both sides of the discussion.

LOST AND SAVED. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "Stuart of Dunleath," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This lady belongs to a gifted family, and inherits the brilliant talents of her grandsire, Brinsley Sheridan. The work, in brief, is a story of love, with plenty of spicy sensationalism. It however has the merit of *tone*, and is quite natural in its construction. The characters are strongly drawn and border upon the doubtful.

COMSTOCK'S ELOCUTION AND MODEL SPEAKER. By Andrew Comstock, M. D. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

This work is a favorite, based upon intrinsic merits. It is intended for the use of schools, colleges, and for private study, for the promotion of health, cure of stammering, and defective articulation. It has exercises in elocution, vocal gymnastics, articulation, pitch, force, time, reading and declamation; with postures of the body, arms, head, face, eyes, shoulders, and the lower limbs. The illustrations of figures in various positions and diagrams number two hundred and sixty-three. There is also added selections for reading, by Professor Lawrence, of Philadelphia.

HORACE By Theodore Martin. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In noticing the previous volumes of this excellent series of Ancient Classics, we have expressed the pleasure we have had in their perusal. The idea is a capital one of popularizing these favorite time-honored classics, and we hope the publishers are reaping a just reward by their publication. In the life of Horace we have also embodied an estimate of his writings, quotations and selections. Several other volumes of this series are in preparation and will soon appear.

LIPPINCOTT'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.—We have received several numbers of this grand work, by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., which brings the main portion of the work to the close of the alphabet, and including a few pages of the vocabulary of names. Eight numbers will complete it, making forty five numbers in all. The value of such a work, to every well regulated library, cannot be well estimated by the cost in money. It is of a monumental kind, and will long hold public patronage. The investment by these publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, involves a large outlay of money.

WOVEN OF MANY THREADS.—This small volume in paper covers, just issued by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, is a story of much interest, and gives a picture of English life of the better class, both striking and entertaining. It is rather of a sensational type, but not more so than to give edge and piquancy to the story.

JAMES WARDROP, the well knows proprietor of the Sewickly Nurseries, near this city, has just issued a neat catalogue of select fruit trees, grape vines, berries, roses, ornamental plants, &c, cultivated by him and for sale. The list is very full, and the book has also valuable directions to correspondents, in regard to planting and shipping. Mr. Wardrop has long been known for his stock of superior plants and trees, and as a successful grower of fruits &c. His address is Pittsburgh Postoffice.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The great drama is finished. The play which commenced in the last century closes where it began, though the scene has often shifted, and nearly every land in Europe has been at times the unwilling theatre of the bloody performance. The most thrilling tragedy ever placed upon the stage has thus come to its fitting conclusion, the inexpressible anguish of untold millions following it through every varying phase of time and place.

Justice is vindicated. The world now sees that the power of a nation, however great, if wielded insolently and in defiance of right, must perish, for there is a Heaven above, and "will not the Judge of all the earth do right?" No more vivid proof of the subordination of the armies of man to the unchangeable rule of right has ever been exhibited to the world than in this protracted conflict. The might of France has been so long triumphant that we no longer dared to doubt her ability to do whatever her fickle hosts chose to attempt. Europe would not adventure to call her to account, but fearfully trained her men for battle, and expectantly awaited the ever imminent attack of the foe of public peace.

We peruse a work by a master hand, in which he makes every thing conspire to aid the designs of one cruel tyrant or debauchee, our sinful hearts being kept up till near the end, when suddenly the meshes of justice close around the villain: just such has been the result in the mighty struggle begun by the first Napoleon, and continued down till the present time; the French ever triumphant until the period for retribution arrived. They then blindly attacked the Germans a people intelligent yet retiring; brave yet peaceful; mighty yet modest. These expected the French hosts to fall upon them, because they knew them to be insolent and rapacious; they therefore quietly prepared for the shock of war, and when it came, on the most frivolous and childish of all possible pretences, the army which danced and sung its way from Paris to the German frontier was met with the stern and inflexible front of men and martyrs.

The enemy had started with the full belief of entering the Prussian capital within a few weeks, and in this he was encouraged by the almost unanimous assentiment of those he left behind. This loudly proclaimed intention of entering the German capital was found on trial to be not so easy of fulfilment; on the contrary, his despised adversary pushed him back on his own capital, and then in spite of all his grimaces and threats to carry annihilation to the city and its inhabitants, rather than see him penetrate, the Germans pressed forward and entered the gates. Not with the resounding strains of exhilarating harmony poured forth by regimental bands, where light and aerial notes of cornets and the clash of cymbals predominate, did he march, but with iron heel, resistless as fate, he strode forward, a blast of the trumpet and the rattle of the discordant drum alone heralding his entrance.

Some may think that the Germans armies entere Paris simply for the sake of a little display at the expense of their conquered foe, and that, this done, they will evacuate the city and march home. They are mistaken. There has been no trifling on their part in this bloody contest. The hearthstones of a people devoted to peace and domestic life have been desolated, and the life blood of fathers and brothers poured out in torrents. No power can restore these precious lives, but the foe of peace is at least caught in his own city, and there with giant grip he will be held by the throat until he provides for the payment of the last farthing of indemnity. This, and the strong fortresses which were a standing menace to Germany, *must* be paid to the victor.

But what shall then become of France. So lately the arbiter of Europe, she is now found to be utterly rotten within. Torn by contending factions, from Imperialists down to Reds or destructives, no government can be built up with any prospect of stability unless it be one of the sternest despotism, and even that has become impracticable The hideous load of debt which now weighs down that devoted country, estimated at about fifteen thousand millions of dollars, is such as to dishearten the most sanguine; and as a despotic rule could only exist under the guns of an army of the first magnitude, its maintenance could not possibly be provided for out of her diminished resources.

The destruction of France as a homogeneous government appears then on the point of accomplishment; not from any outside pressure but solely from internal causes; and while we may drop a sentimental tear over the wreck of such a mighty power, there can be no question but that the world will be greatly benefited by it.

Germany was centuries ago the instrument in the hand of Providence to strike a blow which shook corrupt Christendom to its centre, and brought it to renewed life and activity; and now again by the same guidance she smites the smiter, and we stand amazed at the shock and the result, but such sudden and powerful concussions appear to be the only means for the purification of the world.

A. F. M.

PILFERERS IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The Arrest of Letter-Carriers—Systematic Robbery of the Mails.

[From the New York World.]

Within the past three days two letter-carriers in this city have been convicted of stealing from the mails, another has pleaded guilty of a similar offence, and they are all now in jail awaiting sentence. Besides these, four more have been indicted and are to be tried during the present term of the United States Circuit Court. The detectives employed to watch the Post-office report that this kind of robbery has increased steadily during the past three or four years, and that at present there appears to be no hope of reform. A great many carriers and clerks have been arrested; but it is said that for every one caught there are many who pilfer without ever being discovered. It is notorious that almost every prisoner arraigned on the charge of robbing the mails has been convicted, thus proving that no arrests are made until the officers have the most unmistakable evidence against the accused. The detectives are constantly watching men who are known to be thieving from the mail almost every day, but who do it in such an adroit manner that the positive proof, such as would be required in court, cannot be gained. Some carriers, it is charged, will faithfully deliver all the letters assigned to them and then steal from the boxes of carriers belonging to other routes. Clerks and carriers both have been detected in the act of seizing a whole handful of letters, running out with them, and quickly tearing them open, throwing all the contents except money and valuables into a waste pipe to be carried away.

Mr. Gaylor, the detective employed by the Treasury Department and assigned to the postoffice in this city, has worked assiduously to rid the old church in Liberty street of its pilferers, but has recently given up any hope of accomplishing his purpose so long as the men employed by the postmaster are selected as they now are. There are several gentlemen in the postoffice who have held their positions for years, through different political administrations, and whose characters have always been above reproach. Among the carriers there are also a great number of men who are known to be both honest and faithful, although they do not owe their positions to these qualifications.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no dust or ashes escaping into the room which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, that only remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, causing it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of GRAFF, BAWENS, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del6

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
A Comple te Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
At Attractive Prices.

New Dress and Shirting Percales.
Fine Black and White Mourning Ginghams.
Beautiful styles Delaines and Armures.
Tycoon Repps, rich figures for Wrappers.
Alpaca Plaids, bright and colored for children.
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Black and Colored Wool Delaines.
Satin Cloths, spring colors.
Poplin Plaids, beautiful spring styles.
Plain and Fancy Mixed Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Japanese Silks and Irish Poplins, all colors.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpaca Poplins.
At 12½c., yard wide Dress Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos, a special bargain.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 35c., 6/4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 50c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 10c., White Damask Towels, all Linen.
At 18½c., White Irish Linen, an extra bargain.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
WHY WILL YOU
Ruin Your Eyesight,
BY
USING COMMON GLASSES,
WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE
Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s
CELEBRATED PERFECTED
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE GLASSES,
The Best in the World.
They are recommended for PURITY OF MATERIAL, BRILLIANCY OF FINISH, and their STRENGTHENING and PRESERVING POWERS, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change.
For sale in this locality only by
E. P. ROBERTS, Jeweler, 16 Fifth Avenue.
C. TEKEYAN, Jeweler, 130 Smithfield St.
BIGGS & HOYLE, Jewelers, 6 Wylie St.
B. A. BUERKLE, Jeweler, 552 Penn St.
C. BERGER, Jeweler, 117 Fifth Ave. Extens'n
IN ALLEGHENY CITY.
SAMUEL M. ORR, 114 Federal Street.
J. C. MARK & CO., 188 Ohio street.
IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.
JOHN W. STEMLER, 1823 Carson street.
Wholesale Depot,
10 COURTLANDT ST., New York.
MANUFACTORIES:
HARTFORD, CONN., and
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
☞ CAUTION—We never supply or employ Peddlers. mh1-bS5-MWF

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
The Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM for Lands, in payment for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for them can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor.
For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.
For sale by the following Agents:
After thorough investigation we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."
JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.
HART, CATLIN & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, 131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, 59 Fourth avenue.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue.
GENERAL AGENTS.
ja7-138-MWF

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18-n5

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
13 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
38 Corry street,
Allegheny city.
de30-n1

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE.
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.
ja7-n14

HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Commercial Lithography.
EDWARD HERLINE..... HOWARD B. HAMILTON
fe23-n38-MWF

Merchant Tailor,
Is Now Receiving His
SPRING
AND
Summer Stock of Goods
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets.
mh1-n47

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSES:	
Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each two horse hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st January, 1871, Mr. F. R. BOHN retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER.
F. R. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
F. R. BOHN.
FLORENCE KRAMER..... WM. M. VOGLESON
fe24-n31

Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24-n81

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burt's

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds. Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD, and Interest Allowed on Deposits.

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

The business of the week has been satisfactory in financial circles. The banks are in condition to deal liberally with their customers, and for the most part have given less cause for complaint. The rates for discount are yet high for a city so abundantly supplied with banking capital, though it would be no hardship for all of our chartered institutions to come down a little closer to strictly legal requirements. It is not urged solely as a matter of justice to borrowers, but as one of policy with money lenders. The local stock market has been tame throughout the week. A few thousand A. V. R. R. 7-30 bonds have been sold at 80½, but the investment demand has been light. Connellsville 7's move off slowly at 87 and accrued interest.

Bank stocks have been unusually dull. A few vagrant lots came out now and then, but were soon picked up at about former quotations and no report made.

There was some enquiry for Columbia oil stock, but the near approach of the quarterly dividend indisposes holders to sell. What is Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock worth? Who can tell? The market was searched to find a buyer. The consolidation of dividends has, for the time being, put a bar to all transactions in the stock. The decline in telegraphs is, for which, I am glad to be related to the gentlemen who have pushed the Pacific forward to completion, amply repays for the present lack of dividends. We hope to report it again in the "quarterly list," and its stock "eager demand and quick sale."

The New York market has been repeating itself to-day. Gold stealing has been active and higher, and the speculative list excited and irregular, but late transactions indicate a strong market and higher prices the coming week.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	115½	116
" 1881	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
" 1867	111	111¼
" 1865	111¼	111¼
" 10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	113½	113½
Gold	111¼	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do scrip	97¾	97¾
Erie	22¾	22¾
Reading	101¼	101¼
Lake Shore	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	89
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	84¾	84¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	35¾	35¾
Do. Preferred	59¾	59¾
Wabash	50¾	50¾
Do. Preferred	77	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	51¾	52¼
Adams Express	69¾	70¾
U. S. Express	49¾	50¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111	5-20's c. & r. '65,	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5-20 coup. & r. '67,	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	5-20 coup. & r. '68,	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	10-40's c. & r.	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	80¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 4, 1871.

Gold firm, at 110¾@111. Loans made at from 2¾ to 4¾ per cent. Clearances $57,000,000. Exports to-day about $627,000. Exports for the week $2,758,000. Governments strong, particularly 81's, which have advanced ¾ on yesterday's prices. Stocks active and irregular. There was a decline about the middle of the day, but at the close reacted and advanced to about the opening prices. Union Pacific opened at 33, but sold down to 27, on a rumor that the President had not signed the army appropriation bill, but closed at 30¾. Indiana Central opened at 23, but sold down to 20, closed at 21. The entire market closed active, but not quite so strong. Money 4 to 5 per cent., and State bonds very steady, with but few transactions.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Loans, increase	$4,652,987
Specie, increase	770,150
Circulation, decrease	60,163
Deposits, increase	7,439,458
Legal tenders, increase	1,441,000

Sterling Exchange 9½.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 116 5-32@116 7-32; do 64, 112½; do 65, 112½; new do 65, 111½; new do 67, 111¾; new do 68, 111¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6's, 97½; Tennessee, old, 64½; do new, 64¾; Virginia new, 62; do old, 63; North Carolina old, 48½; do new, 37½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Quicksilver, 35; do preferred, 52¾; Quicksilver, 13s; Mariposa, 5½; do preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 70¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 51½; American Express, 49½; United States Express, 44½; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 97½; Scrip, 98; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 46; Hudson, 97¾; do preferred, 128; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Central, 107½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern, 84; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 106¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; do preferred, 77½; Wabash, 50¾; do preferred, 76¾; Fort Wayne, 90¾; Terre Haute, 20¾; do preferred, 50¾; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 116½; Ohio & Mississippi, 44½; Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati, 83½; Baltimore & Ohio, 120½; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 138.

Memo—manufactured copper quiet; Ingot 21¾@22; ingot iron Scotch pig dromore at 40@42; United States firmly held at 32@33; bar firm at 36; Russia sheet 10¾@11c; cut nails 5¼@5½; clinch 5½@6c; horse shoe 5½@6c.

LATER—Flour firm at $6.75@6.95 for shipping. Wheat very firm; red and amber $1.60@1.65. Oats firm and advanced at 67@68c. Corn firm; western mixed at 87@87½c. Pork more active at 21¾. Lard dull at 12¾@13c; May 13¼c. Eggs steady; fresh 26@28c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

APPLES—With light receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firm though prices are unchanged, $@$5 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades and with a very light supply, prices are firm and advancing, common and inferior is in good supply and dull. The former may be quoted at 28@32 for prime to choice, and the latter at 15@20.

BEANS $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—6@8 cts and dull.

BRESSED HOGS—$7@8 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5¾@5¾ cts.

CHEESE—Is reported more active and firmer but without quotable change; 16@17—the latter figure for Select Stock Goshen.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CLOVER—Quiet and unchanged; Standard brands, 22¾ in car load lots, usual advance in small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CHEMICALS—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¾, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

COAL—Anthracite is firmer and higher; we now quote at $10@10½ per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The season is about over and the supply in this market is pretty well reduced.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm, particularly halves; quarters, 9¾@10c; halves, 19@14. Apples, 6@7¾ for quarters, and 8@10 for sliced. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—There is a continued fair demand for fresh but no change in price—25 cts, still the ruling quotation. Pickled eggs dull and nominal at 16@18 cts.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and neglected though there is no quotable change in prices. What is the reason why; we presume that a round lot could not be sold to the trade unless at very low figures, as dealers generally seem to have all the stock they want for the present; they are a little apprehensive about the future. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota brands; $6.75@7.00 for red winter, and $7.50@7.90 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Owing to the bad condition of the roads throughout the country for the past ten days farmers have been unable to make deliveries of their grain at shipping points, and, in consequence, the receipts have very materially fallen off, thereby affecting favorably the small stock on hand favorably for the holders of Corn, Oats and Rye, which have advanced 3 to 5 cts per bushel. Wheat continues quiet, but holders are firmer in their views, being confident that there must be an improved demand soon and with very meagre receipts higher prices: for the present, however, the demand is not very urgent, as the mills are reported as being pretty well stocked. Oats, scarce and in demand, 66@68 buying and 68@69 selling; small lots 69@70. Corn is in demand and sells readily on wharf and track at 66@70 for mixed to prime yellow. Not much inquiry for shelled. Rye is in demand and the limited receipts and offerings continue very small—$1.05@1.06. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 90@95 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffees firm, particularly the finer grades, while Sugars are weak and refinds are daily offering in the east at a shade further reduction. Syrups also weak in sympathy with Sugars, and the demand is less active. New Orleans Molasses is to be regarded as the best stock in the market just now and an advance shortly is not improbable. Foreign fruits, firmer and tendency upward.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@18.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—White Honey, 75; Havemeyer & Elders, 65; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 66; other grades, 45@55.

SUGAR—Cuba Muscovado New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED Sugars—Crushed Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial, fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 70cts; Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 90c; fair, 70c; Japan fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½@; prime, 8½; good, 8@.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 12c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12@c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $2.25 per box.

HAY—Sold from country wagons in Allegheny, on Friday, at $14@20 per ton, an advance.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$6.00@6.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11c; Green butchers (cow and steer) 10½@11c; green salted (kip) 10@10½; do calf, 16@18. Dry

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.50 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.80 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in good demand and may be quoted at $5.00@6.00 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 straits, 60@62½; No 2, 59; Pure, Labrador and coal, 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 12c; Clear do, 13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c; Kettle Rendered Lard, 13 in tes, and 14 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $23. Country Lard, 11@12c.

PEANUTS—Sales at 2@3 cts.

POTATOES—Demand rather better and prices a shade higher; we now quote at $1.25 per bushel for Peach Blows, that is, in small lots.

SEEDS—Clover seed is steady but unchanged; $6.75@7.00. Receipts fair, demand moderate. Timothy seed is scarce and firm at $2.25@6.50. Flaxseed, $1.45@1.50.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7c; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wool, 6½; Castile, 9c; Dobbins, 10½; kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Patent, 11.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@9c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bush.el.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	108 cars.	180 cars.
Hogs	85 "	162 "
Sheep	20 "	34 "
Horses	38 "	64 "
Mules	19 "	18 "
Total	301 "	362 "

CATTLE.

Receipts unusually light, 108 cars against 180 cars last week; market has been very dull and the volume of business exceedingly light; as compared with last week, prices have still further declined, and the indications, at this writing, are that the bottom has not yet been reached. The Eastern markets have all been badly demoralized for the past weeks past, and, as might be expected, eastern buyers are very bearish, and when concessions are made, they do not begin to buy as largely as formerly, and some of them would be a good deal better off to-day if they had not have bought a bullock this year. It is probable that the receipts at all points will fall off considerably within the next week, as the western men will doubtless hold off for a time in hopes of an improved market and better prices.

Holmes, L & Co. sold for	No.	Wght.	Price.
Trimble to Rothermel	18	17,250	5 80
Voight to Seltzer	19	19,080	6 20
Holmes to Welsh	18	18,200	6 25
Mulhall to Kelly	19	18,150	5 75
Wyland to McCauly	18	21,420	5 30
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Reasor to Welsh & B	3	2,820	5 25
Holler to Seltzer	16	21,900	6 50
Smith, Weaver & Briggs sold for:			
Reese to Klemans & Moses	26	41,120	5 76
Elliott to Fuller & Co	14	20,060	6 50
Hall & wood to Blackstock & Co	1	1,000	
Kurwin to Lamb	22	37,300	5 75
" "	1	1,420	5 00
" " Klemans & Auil	23	35,100	5 75
" "	15	19,000	6 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

Townsend to Steinberger	6	6,170	
Shamberg to Lytle	5	9,820	6 75
" to Lutta	20	19,670	6 00
" to Ault & M	9	9,360	5 00
Neff to Eisman	190	14,250	4 50
Neff to Latta	20	1,650	5 00
Rogers to Ault & M	69	5,950	5 50
Wyatt to Braun	108	8,750	4 50
Juvenait to Eusman	240	17,520	4 50
Neff to Smith	57	4,990	4 50
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Leonard to Davis	91	7,320	4 75
Solis & P to Lloyd	53	48,450	5 35
Bach to Lutta	181	14,850	5 10
Davidson to Davis	96	7,850	5 00
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Kerwin to Eusman	1320	108,540	4 75
Shepard to Davis	75	5,250	5 00

HOGS.

Receipts 85 cars against 102 last week. Notwithstanding the decreased receipts the market is dull and heavy and within the past few days prices dropped considerably, and we have declined fully half a cent and may now be quoted at 6¾ to 7. Philadelphia hogs are held at 7 to 7¼ and we quote at 7 to 7¼.

Hedges & Taylor sold for:	No.	Wght.	Price.
Calhoun to Hedges	125	23,650	7 60
Henderson to Newport	34	4,440	7 10
Lucas to Davis	40	9,137	7 50
Lucas to Ihlhoff & Co	59	12,310	7 50
Fulkerson to Hedges	183	35,120	7 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Shepard to Davis	18	2,570	7 20
Howell to Davis	37	5,280	7 20
Boyd to Davis	51	5,860	6 50
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Budd to Eriesman	16	2,410	7 00
Reeder to	37	4,990	7 00
Scattergood to Eriesman	54	8,030	7 00
Weyl & Williams sold for:			
Grey to Hedges	35	7,560	7 55
Grey to Voetter & B	46	15,420	8 05
Paulin to "	127	25,500	6 62
Whims "	7	1,520	8 30
" Davis	57	10,680	7 55
Dieley to Eusman	51	8,800	7 50
Scott to Imhoff & Co	94	22,620	8 25
" "	177	42,140	8 25
Scott to Newport	109	22,110	7 45
Cox to Hedges	216	42,480	7 45
Culberson to Mc Bride & Co	78	17,550	7 00
" "	28	5,020	7 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

The oil market has again been dull and very unsatisfactory during the week which has just closed, and while hopes of an early improvement are still entertained, the prospects at present are not encouraging. So long as crude is held at present figures above, unless there is a pretty sharp advance in refined, business must necessarily continue dull as manufacturers are unable to do anything; the inequality in the prices of crude and refined will prevent them from buying the former or selling the latter. There is still some little inquiry for crude, mostly to cover short sales; so far as we can learn, refiners are out of the market, and the indications are that as soon as they have worked up their old stock, contracted for prior to the first of January, when prices were considerably lower than at present, that they will suspend operations.

Receipts Crude this week, 31,916; last week, 9,749. January 1st to date, 315,866; same time last year, 180,511. Exports refined this week, 9,475; last week, 13,532; January 1st to date, 29,256; same time last year, 18,500. Sales this week, 27,750 bbls crude; 1,500 refined; last week, 15,300 crude; 3,500 refined.

The month's reports in regard to the production in February have not yet been made public, and they are being looked for with considerable interest. As might be expected, the views of operators here are very conflicting on this point, though the majority incline to the belief that there will be but little difference in February as compared with January. It is expected, however, that March will show an increase.

CRUDE.

Sale 1000 bbls seller 6 month from date at H. There was considerable inquiry for seller March at 11¾, but holders generally were asking 12. Seller 111 July, nominal at 11, buyer same time, 12; seller all year, 10¾@10¾; buyer same time, 11@11¼.

REFINED.

Steady but very quiet—not a single sale reported. Spot, 24½; March, 24½; April, 25; May 25¾; June, 25¾; April to July, 25½; May and June, 25¾; buyer until July, 26.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Crystal Oil Works 160, account J B Harbour; Citizens Oil Works 240, account same; same 500, account same; Lockhart, Frew & Co 74, account J Mushall; Spray Oil Works 80, account Kepler, Fairview O W 328, account Duncan & Y; Star Oil Works 80, account H McKelvy; W McKnight Jr & Co 40, account Gaston Oil Works.

Total ..... 1,562 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co. Phil'a.

Standard Oil Co. 397 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 306 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 803 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Ely & Co. 146 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

[By P. & A. Telegraph line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. 12 M.—Crude 11¾. Refined—March 24¾ asked; April 25 bid; May 25¾ bid; 25¾ asked; June 25¾; March to July 25¾ bid.

5 P. M.—March 24¾ asked; April 25 bid; May 25¾ bid; June 25¾ bid; March to July 25¾ bid. Crude 13¾. Sales 100 at March 24¾.

NEW YORK, March 4—12 M.—Market quiet but very firm, with not much disposition to operate. Crude held at 13c; refined 25¾c.

3:15 P. M.—Market dull but firm. Crude held strong at 13c, with no plump bids above 14¼c; refined 25c asked with reported sale of 2,000 bbls this month on private terms at about 24¾c.

HOUSEVILLE, March 4—11 A. M.—Market excited and offering at $4.60 for regardless; sales at this figure.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 4—11 A. M.—Market firm with a good demand at $4.00 to 4.10.

TIDIOUTE, March 4—11:45 A. M.—Market firm at $4.35.

OIL CITY, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Gravity $4.30 to 4.35; do regardless $4.30 to 4.75; lower creek gravity $4.00 to 4.65; do regardless $4.35 to 4.60. Sales of Rouseville gravity oil at $4.65; upper creek $4.30.

TITUSVILLE, March 4—1 P. M.—Market quiet but firm and little doing; buyers offering $4.50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4—12 M.—Market firm and prices from $4.65 to $4.90.

PARKER'S, March 4—1:25 P. M.—Market very firm, but little doing; $4.40 bid.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1871.

FLOUR very quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring family active and ¼c higher at $1.23¾@1.23¾; this afternoon steady at $1.23¾@1.24.

CORN—No 2 mixed steady and ½c higher; closed firm at 32½c cash; this afternoon quiet and firm.

OATS—No 2 quiet at 49¾@49¾c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 90c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 78c.

HIGH WINES steady at 86c; iron.

MESS PORK quiet at $20.87½ cash.

LARD 12½c seller April.

DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7.50@7.60.

LIVE HOGS quiet at $7.00@7.25.

CATTLE dull and 20@25c lower, at $4.12½@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 1,515 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 770 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 4—Cotton quiet and weaker; middling uplands, 14½c. Flour—demand fair and prices advanced; superfine western State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.35@6.90; good to choice, $6.90@7.45; white western extra, $7.05@7.90; Ohio, $6.90@8.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.75. Rye flour, $4.75@5.30. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey firm at 92c. Wheat a speculative demand and prices higher; new spring, $1.58@1.60; old, $1.65@1.67; winter and red western, $1.65, white Michigan common, $1.68@1.69. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western, 86@87½c; white, 87c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western, 67½@68c; Canada, 68c. Leather firm at 27@28c; Orinoco, 25@26c. Wool very firm; domestic, 52@56c; pulled, 35@ 46c. Beef dull and nominal. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 11½@12c; pickled shoulders, 9c; hams, 13½@14c. Lard firm; steam, 13c. Hay unchanged. Hops prime, state 40@45c; western 30@35c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes, 19½@20c. Sugar steady. Cuba, 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c. Petroleum—crude $8.50; nominal; mess—new $21.75; old $21.50; prime $19.00; prime mess—new $22.50; April $22.00. Beef quiet and unchanged; extra mess, $10@12; extra India mess, $20@22. Butter hams 20@22c. Cut meats dull; hams 12@12½c; shoulders 9¾@10c. Middles dull and heavy. Lard quiet; prime steam 13c; refined kettle dried 13¾; April to June 13¾@13¾c. Butter quiet; western 16@25c; state 30@42. Cheese steady at 12@16c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 4—The most important feature in the trade to-day is the reduction of one-half cent in the price of Hamilton prints, which now sell at 8½c. All the leading makes of prints have suffered no decline in price except Merrimack, D. Pacific, and Cocheco, and consequently look for a more lively demand during the coming week. All things considered the price of staple cotton and woolen goods in the main are cheap enough, but the depression in the cotton market exerts unfavorable influence on business. Just at the opening of the spring season there are various makes of cotton goods that could not be put upon the market much lower than at present, but with a reduction to decline 2c. per pound, on account of the high cost of labor, etc. Trade is opening late.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Cotton dull and a shade lower, no middling at 14c. Flour firm; family $6.50@6.70. Wheat firm; winter at $1.60@1.61. Corn firm and in good demand at 70c. Oats firm; mixed 50@51c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 at $1.05@1.06. Barley dull and drooping at 90@95c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed Oil 6c. Lard Oil steady at $1.10. Lard quiet under week's decline. Butter scarce and firm at 26@30c. Cheese scarce and firm at 13@16c. Clover Seed active and advanced 50 cents to $6.75. Timothy Seed quiet and unchanged. Pork dull, but prices unwilling to make concessions, asking $21.75@22.00; bulk meats dull but held firmly, asking 12½@12¾c for steam and kettle. Bulk Meats dull and holders are anxious to sell, offering shoulders at 7¾@8c; sides at 10½@10¾c; clear rib sides at 10c; do clear at 10¾c at 11c; clear, but without buyers; sales 120 bbls sides at 10½@11c for packed, seller May. Bacon dull and drooping, with sales of shoulders at 11@11½c. Whiskey firm at 85c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 4—Tobacco active; sales 400 hhds; common to good logs $3.50@6.25; nice to medium leaf $6.30@15. Cotton very dull and lower; middling 13¾c. Flour very firm and good demand; extras advanced; superfine western State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.35@6.90; good to choice, $6.90@7.45; white western extra, $7.05@7.90; Ohio, $6.90@8.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.75. Rye flour, $4.75@5.30. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey firm at 92c. Wheat a speculative demand and prices higher; new spring, $1.58@1.60; old, $1.65@1.67; winter and red western, $1.65, white Michigan common, $1.68@1.69. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western, 86@87½c; white, 87c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western, 67½@68c; Canada, 68c. Leather firm at 27@28c; Orinoco, 25@26c. Wool very firm; domestic, 52@56c; pulled, 35@

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Funny—The *Leader* refusing to publish a local communication on account of personalities.

Mayor Brush.—There were thirty-eight cases before the Mayor yesterday morning, three of whom were sent to the Work House.

Monongahela Wharf Committee.—There will be a meeting of this Committee in the janitor's room, City building, at two o'clock this afternoon.

Fire Marshal Butler is moving to have a Tarpaulin Protection Company attached to our Fire Department. Such an innovation is much needed.

Last night the Lincoln and Harmony (German) Maennerchors gave a sacred concert in Odd Fellows Hall, East Birmingham, which was largely attended.

Many of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the cities were closed last night, on account of the Ladies' Home Missionary anniversary in Christ church.

Held for Court.—Mayor Brush on Saturday afternoon, in the case of William and Henry Pollitt, charged with stealing a diamond breastpin, held the parties for court.

False Pretences.—Augustin Chardin was charged with obtaining a watch and clothes under false pretences by Robert Pitcairn before Mayor Callow on Saturday. A warrant was issued.

Consolidation.—The Committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Councils to confer with the South Side Committee on the subject of consolidation, will meet in the Engineer's room, City building, this afternoon at three o'clock.

Sent to the Work House.—Siz Donaldson for blowing on a horn on the street, acting otherwise in a very disorderly manner, was sentenced to the Work House thirty days yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor Nichols.

Steamboat Casualty.—On Saturday morning the steamboat Traveller attempted to pass on der the Monongahela bridge with her pipes up. The pipes were long, the bridge was strong, and the result was that the pipes were broken off.

Unruly Boys.—A number of boys were arrested and committed to the Allegheny lock-up yesterday afternoon for throwing stones and bricks on Federal street, and on being taken before Squire Kretzer, to whom they paid a fine of $10 and costs each and were discharged. About twenty others were recognized and spotted, some of whom called at the Squire's office at a late hour on Saturday night and settled. Some half a-dozen cocks were captured, among them the celebrated Irish cock "Protestant Boy."

We learn that at last there is a fair chance of raising a respectable contribution in Pittsburgh in aid of the French sufferers. A committee, consisting of Postmaster Dauer, Mr. J. T. Brady and Mr. Mazurie has been appointed and has already visited several of our leading merchants, bankers and others, all of whom met with flattering promises or substantial encouragement. We hope a handsome sum may be raised, for the charity is one of the most worthy one, and besides Pittsburgh may be said to owe France a debt ever since the liberal assistance rendered this country in the terrible spring of 1845.

Death of Walter Brown.

Walter Brown, the distinguished oarsman whose name and fame are known to all those who take any interest in aquatic sports, died at his mother's residence in Newburgh, New York, last Friday. His disease was contracted during the construction of the boat house at Boston, a few week ago. He suffered terribly from illness for three weeks, but retained consciousness to the last, recognizing his friends around him. He was 31 years old last November, and leaves a wife in Portland, Me. He was an expert oarsman and figured in several races with our Pittsburgh champions on waters here and abroad.

Given to their Father.

Saturday afternoon Judge Sterrett, in the Common Pleas Court, delivered an opinion in the Yocum habeas corpus case. It will be remembered that there were three small children in this case, who had been taken in charge by the St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum—their parents having died and the father, it was alleged, having deserted them.

The father, however, a few days ago came into Court and claimed his children. After hearing all the evidence, the Court decided to remand them into his custody. Two of them were taken away by Mr. Yocum, but the third, being sick, could not be removed at present.

Charge of Seduction.

Justice Kregan, of Birmingham, in addition to the usual plain sailing of his official duties, had on Friday afternoon a case of rather a different nature, a young man named Simpson Thomas, being arrested on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage. It appears that the accused boarded at the house of the girl's father. At the hearing yesterday the defense set up was that there was no such offense committed as that charged. Thomas, it is alleged, is willing to marry the girl, but the parents decline giving their consent. She being a minor, the ceremony could not consequently take place. The accused remains in the Birmingham lock-up awaiting bail for a further hearing on to-morrow.

WORK AMONG THE POOR.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society. What the Society Has Been Doing. Its Work for a Year. A Noble Record.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society, connected with the M. E. Churches in our vicinity, held its Sixth anniversary meeting last evening in Christ M. E. Church, Penn avenue. This organization confines its attention simply to missionary work around our cities, employing a City Missionary for that purpose, and giving temporal and spiritual relief to those who may fall under its care. Thus far the work has been productive of much practical good, and the Society is considered a very efficient help toward the greater success of the denomination.

These anniversary occasions have always been of an interesting character and unite a large audience, of which is formerly attracted large audiences, of which the assemblage that gathered in the church last evening was no exception.

The exercises commenced at half-past seven o'clock with a voluntary by the choir, Prof. Alexander leading, and Prof. S. M. Bissel presiding at the organ. During the further exercises the choir, which is one of the best in the city, at intervals added much to the interest by their splendid musical offerings.

The pulpit was occupied during the evening, in addition to the officers and members, by several ministers, among whom were Rev. S. M. Hickman, Rev. Joseph Horner, Rev. R. T. Miller and Rev. J. H. Ebbert.

Mrs. Roland Sellers presided on the occasion, with Rev. W. H. Kincaid as Secretary.

The first regular exercise was a sacred song, "Carry it on," by the choir.

The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Joseph Horner, who selected the fifty-third Psalm.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. M. Hickman, of the Christ M. E. Church.

The choir again sang a hymn.

Mr. Cyrus L. Clark then read the annual reports.

From the report of Miss Mary L McKee, the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that the last year has

BEEN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

in the history of the society.

The missionary, Rev. J. C. High, has preformed his duty faithfully—visited the poor, pursued the Gospel and organized Sunday Schools. Particular attention has been paid to Sunday Schools. Five of these had been organized during the year; the societies at Wood's Run and Brownstown had regular pastors, and thus being relieved of their charge, the Society commenced their efforts in other directions. Bloomfield in the Sixteenth ward was a promising field. A school at that place has been organized with ten children which now numbered 119. All the other schools had done as well in proportion and the number of Sunday School scholars was increased over that of the last year.

The thirty-third mission school was the first organized by the society was the best disciplined and most flourishing. No work was more important than this mission work, and they who labored there not only had the assurance of the approval but often-times the smiles of their Divine Master in the changed life of the scholar.

Religious services are regularly held at Bradley chapel, Thirty-third street, Soho Mission, and Bloomfield conducted by the missionary assisted by local preachers. The members of the society hoped in time to provide commodious houses of worship at each of those places.

The officers had made arrangements with the Dorcas Societies of the churches to visit the poor regularly and relieve. The people were full of sympathy for those who, from a lack of means, were debarred from the privileges of the Gospel. The results of the good done by those personal visitations would only be known when all were called upon to "give an account of their stewardship." Four hundred and fifty visits had been made by the ladies, seven hundred and fifty tracts distributed; more than two hundred articles of clothing distributed.

In commencing the year, had resolved not to accept the usual appropriation from the Board of Missions, but had resolved to depend on home friends for support. They were then indebted to the old Mission Board $1,000, which amount they had since found to be well placed, and an amount of $3,449 45 showed the liberality of their friends.

The report closes as follows:

Although the success of the society is gratifying to the personal knowledge of the honesty and moral destitution in this city, requires the continuance and increase of labor in our work. It is urged by some that in this city of churches and gospel privileges none need be thought destitute of religious care. The houses of worship are numerous but the poor who crowd our alleys and by-ways will not enter our churches unless moved without an expression of Christian sympathy and welcome. We must "compel them to come" to the royal feast; they must be sought for souls and bid them drink of the "water of life."

The call is to all "go work in my vineyard" and will you and serve them? Then by giving us your help in the cultivation of the great moral vineyard around us!

Following the report of Mrs. C. B. Shea, the Treasurer, the

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

are given as follows:

Collected by Mrs. W. Vankirk, $111; Mrs. S. M. Kier, $220.66; Miss Mary McKee, $100; Mrs. Thomas, $100.00; Mrs. A. Bradley, $100.00; Mrs. J. H. Ebbert, $6.00; Mrs. Thomas Fawcett, $45.00; Mr. Alex Speer, $30.00; Mrs. S. Johnson, $15.00; Mrs. Copeland, $15.00; in all from Christ Church.	$ 1,186 50
Collected by Miss Mary Hunnings, $200.00; Miss M. Grier, $6.00; Mrs. M. Dravo, $40.00; Miss Fulton, $41.50; in all from Liberty street Church.	201 50
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Low Dutch Lutheran Church	18 00
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North Avenue, by Miss Jennie Horner	5 00
Proceeds of Hon. H. B. Swoopes' lecture	124 75
Proceeds of "Childrens' Jubilee"	180 75
Total	$1,786 00

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PAID FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Rent of Chapel, Bloomfield	$144 00
Rice of session, Thirty-third street	50 00
Repairing Bradley chapel	47 85
Lamp chimneys, &c., Thirty-third street	3 40
	$245 25

Following this exercise the choir and congregation sang the 266th hymn, commencing:

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run,
His Kingdom spread from shore to shore,
Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

Interesting addresses were then delivered by the Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Smithfield street church, and Rev. T. N. Boyle, of South Common, Allegheny, in earnest advocacy of the object of the Society.

President Ebbert said the Society expected to do a great work the coming year, and the Managers desired to meet all their claims promptly. They therefore asked from the audience contributions, either in cash or subscription—subscriptions to be paid, if desired, in quarterly instalments. He would not ask them to give as much as many of them had done to the Nilsson concerts, but did desire a liberal response. He had a little sermon to preach, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." If they liked the security they might hand over the money.

While the collection was being taken up the choir discoursed some choice music, which formed a very agreeable interlude to the exercises, after which the audience was dismissed with the Doxology and Benediction by the Rev. R. T. Miller, of Centenary M. E. church.

LEGAL.

Law Association—Meeting on Saturday.

Saturday afternoon the Law Association held their regular meeting in the District Court room. There was but a limited attendance.

Vice President J. H. Bailey presided, with Mr. Geo. R. Cochran as Secretary.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers presented the following candidates, from which to select officers at the next regular meeting:

President—A. M. Brown.
Vice Presidents—Jno. H. Bailey, James W. Marr, H. B. Swoope.
Secretaries—J. E. McKelvy, Geo. R. Cochran.
Treasurers—D. W. Bell, R. F. Kennedy.
Directors—J. H. Bailey, R. W. Archbald, R. F. Lucas, J. C. Newmeyer, Charles Fetterman, Robt. Pollock, Chris. Magee, J. S. Ferguson, A. Ewing, Sligo, W. C. Moreland, J. M. Bayne, W. W. Thomas and David Reed.

The Committee on the repeal of the Act of 1868, by which place has been organized with ten children which now numbered 119. All the other schools had done as well in proportion and the number of Sunday School scholars was increased over that of the last year.

The thirty-third mission school was the first organized by the society was the best disciplined and most flourishing. No work was more important than this mission work, and they who labored there not only had the assurance of the approval but often-times the smiles of their Divine Master in the changed life of the scholar.

Religious services are regularly held at Bradley chapel, Thirty-third street, Soho Mission, and Bloomfield conducted by the missionary assisted by local preachers. The members of the society hoped in time to provide commodious houses of worship at each of those places.

The officers had made arrangements with the Dorcas Societies of the churches to visit the poor regularly and relieve. The people were full of sympathy for those who, from a lack of means, were debarred from the privileges of the Gospel. The results of the good done by those personal visitations would only be known when all were called upon to "give an account of their stewardship." Four hundred and fifty visits had been made by the ladies, seven hundred and fifty tracts distributed; more than two hundred articles of clothing distributed.

In commencing the year, had resolved not to accept the usual appropriation from the Board of Missions, but had resolved to depend on home friends for support. They were then indebted to the old Mission Board $1,000, which amount they had since found to be well placed, and an amount of $3,449 45 showed the liberality of their friends.

The report closes as follows:

Although the success of the society is gratifying to the personal knowledge of the honesty and moral destitution in this city, requires the continuance and increase of labor in our work. It is urged by some that in this city of churches and gospel privileges none need be thought destitute of religious care. The houses of worship are numerous but the poor who crowd our alleys and by-ways will not enter our churches unless moved without an expression of Christian sympathy and welcome. We must "compel them to come" to the royal feast; they must be sought for souls and bid them drink of the "water of life."

The call is to all "go work in my vineyard" and will you and serve them? Then by giving us your help in the cultivation of the great moral vineyard around us!

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

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THE LINCOLN CASE.

Governor Butler's Impeachment—Pittsburgh Testimony—Affidavits Forwarded.

The case of Lincoln, the absconding jeweler, already has been a prolific theme for comment, and the end does not appear yet. It will be remembered that Governor Butler of Nebraska, refused to honor the requisition of Governor Geary for the arrest of Lincoln who had taken refuge in that State. This act of the Governor, with others, it seems has gotten him into trouble, and he has been formally impeached by the Nebraska Legislative Committee appointed to investigate his official acts.

Saturday morning Hon. H. B. Swoope, U. S. District Attorney here, received a letter from Geo. H. Roberts, Esq., Attorney General of Nebraska, asking him to take the affidavits of Mr. Cherry, Lincoln's late partner, and officer Dressler, relative to their interviews with Governor Butler.

In accordance with the request, Mr. Swoope secured the statements of the persons designated and forwarded the papers Saturday afternoon. These statements are pretty much what has been published with but a few new points.

Mr. Cherry after making his formal presentation of the papers to Governor Butler, says that Governor seemed to be quite familiar with the case and said he would examine the papers—intimating by his manner that he expected to hear from Lincoln, and that he would meet the City Marshal, Mr. Hastings, who expressed no surprise at the strange conduct of the Governor, and said that Lincoln would not be given up by Governor Butler without his (Hasting's) consent.

At this time several times approached to settle the case; one attorney told him there was a plot to take Lincoln and the goods away and that Governor Butler was in the plot. The design was to get the $1,000 reward offered for Lincoln's arrest and then take Lincoln from the State for a trial. Dressler, the officer, corroborates Cherry's statement in reference to the shutting of the door by Governor Butler, and that Governor at last told him the order would be issued on a certain day unless the case was settled. Cherry said he had nothing to do with a settlement, and only desired to have the order issued for Lincoln's arrest or a reason given. The Governor then refused to give the order because the papers were not made out right. So he (Dressler) was compelled to return with the papers. He heard of a settlement, but had nothing to do with it.

District Attorney Swoope accompanied the deputation with a letter, in which he stated that he had produced the requisition for Lincoln at the request of the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and that the papers had produced are a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio for a party charged with the same offense with Lincoln, and that Governor Hayes, without any hesitation whatever, surrendered the man to him. He stated that the requisition for Lincoln was in the usual and proper form, and that the end does not appear yet. It will be remembered that Governor Butler of Nebraska, refused to honor the requisition of Governor Geary for the arrest of Lincoln who had taken refuge in that State. This act of the Governor, with others, it seems has gotten him into trouble, and he has been formally impeached by the Nebraska Legislative Committee appointed to investigate his official acts.

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Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Stuart Robson, the eminent comedian, makes his appearance to-night as Major Wellington De Boots in Every body's Friend, and as Captain Mark Meadows, jr., in Sheridan's play of The Jealous Wife. Mr. Robson comes to us endorsed in the highest manner by the papers of other cities, and we hope to see the house crowded during his stay.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Beamer, during last week, has given the people of this city the best variety entertainments ever offered in this city, and was, as he should be, rewarded by the crowded houses that greeted him on every instance. He speaks the Arabic and Syro-Chaldaic languages only, and of course is seen, unassisted, to great advantage. Our intelligent Catholic fellow-citizens will respond to the call for help made through him for their suffering brethren of the faith in the Holy Land.

Woman's Inhumanity to Woman. A Vile Conspiracy Frustrated.

We take the following from the New York *Times* of Saturday. We are informed from a very reliable detective, that Pittsburgh is disgraced with two or three dens, where poor young girls and innocent girls from the country are enticed, ruined, robbed, and then turned out on the street, to be met at the first corner, by some fascinating proprietress of these dens of infamy, and thus to two short days be put upon the first step of the long downward way of misery and shame. Here is the plan of action:

At the Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, Mrs. Diffenbach, of No. 137 Canal street, and one Mrs. Miller, were charged, at the instance of Mrs. Julia Tyler, with enticing a young woman of prepossessing appearance, with endeavoring to induce her to go to California. Mrs. Tyler, it appears, had engaged her to enter upon a life of shame. It appeared that Mrs. Miller, who is a female boarder employed by Mrs. Miller as seamstress, and in her company visited Mrs. Diffenbach, who represented that she was going to California, and stress was paid $20 a week in gold, and if she would like to go to San Francisco there were some fine chances. Mrs. Miller also urged her company. Miss Wallace accepted the offer, and left with Mrs. Diffenbach on the 1st of February, in the steamship *Rising Star*, for Panama. When only three days at sea she discovered from her companions that on their arrival in San Francisco she would become an inmate of a house of ill-repute, and immediately she registered her complaint to the Captain of the vessel. An investigation instituted by him resulted in its confirmation, and, through the influence of Mrs. Tyler, in securing her employment, she was enabled to return to the city and baffle the conspirators. On Thursday she appeared before the Police Court, and, on a statement of these facts, warrants were issued for the arrest of the prisoners.

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MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

Petroleum Wells in Hanover, Germany.

It seems as though the petroleum in dustry in Germany was on the increase. With regard to the long known deposits in Hanover, we hear that the borings under taken in the neighborhood of Hesse Cassel have been crowned with success in every instance. He speaks the Arabic and Syro-Chaldaic languages only, and of course is seen, unassisted, to great advantage. Our intelligent Catholic fellow-citizens will respond to the call for help made through him for their suffering brethren of the faith in the Holy Land.

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Chance for Oil Men.

Will sell or rent the *Lubricating Oil* Works situated on Second avenue, Pittsburgh, consisting of large frame building, with tanks, tubings &c., and with the *right to manufacture Lubricating Oil* under Charles Knox's patent. Apply to Executors of estate of W. Knox, deceased, Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. McClintock & Co., 23 Fifth avenue. ms

For Sale or To Let—A fine Two Story Brick Building, lately finished, with six rooms, finished, attic and store room, situated No. 31 Bayard street, Allegheny. Lot 20 by 85, with a substantial stable in the rear. The house has all the latest modern improvements, and is in complete order. For terms apply at place will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises, or to C. H. Love, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. 3

For House Painting, you cannot do better than go to Sir Paign's, 26 and 28 Third avenue, below Wood.

The Public will find at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City, a good variety of canned fruits and vegetables, fresh and spiced salmon, Dutch herring, figs, dates, prunelas, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices. 4 GEORGE BRAVES.

The Late Dr. Pressly's Residence on Washington street, Allegheny, is to be sold publicly to-morrow at 2 o'clock. This property should command considerable attention. It is hard to secure such a large lot in town now a-days. See Mr. Leggate's advertisement on this page.

North Avenue and Fayette Street Lots. This is the day on which those magnificent North avenue and Fayette street lots will be sold. See advertisement on this page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

For Glass Cards in style and prices we can beat any other establishment. John L. Dawes & Bro., 26 and 28 Third avenue,